

**AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION**

Please amended the second paragraph on page 6 as follows:

The inventive lightweight occurrence model uses the arrangement of the folded model but includes occurrence nodes that are associated with the folded model. There is at least one occurrence node for each instance of an object type in the model. Each occurrence node includes occurrence specific data or a pointer to such data, a pointer to a parent/owner occurrence node, and a pointer to a folded model ~~instance~~ describer (instance, net, etc.). Thus, most of the information that is present in a full occurrence model can be included in the inventive lightweight occurrence model. Since the inventive occurrence model is smaller than the full occurrence model, the entirety of complex circuit designs, *e.g.*, microprocessors, can be represented by the inventive lightweight occurrence model. Thus, low level characteristics of the design, *e.g.*, timing delays, can be examined.

Please amend the third paragraph on page 7 as follows:

As stated above, the occurrence node names do not have to be stored in the nodes. However, the model needs to work with tools that require node names for performing analysis on the designs that use the model. Typically, the analysis is a hierarchical-based analysis, and hierarchical names are required. However, in the invention, the names of the nodes can be constructed from information in the inventive lightweight occurrence model, *e.g.*, the ~~parent~~ owner node pointers, the folded instance pointers, etc. This is one of the ways that the inventive lightweight occurrence model appears to the user to be a full occurrence model.